

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
LAWSON'S CIRCUS. Afternoon and Evening.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—EMPIRE CITY—
AMERICAN FAIR.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
DIAMOND.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—L. TROVATORE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—FUGALION AND GALATRA.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—AMERICAN FAIR.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MARRIAGE—THE HOUSE
DOGS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—ROSE CROIX.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth
and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Eleventh sts.—OPERA BOUFFE—LA PERICHOLE.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
DIAMOND.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, ROCKFORD, &c.720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND
ENTERTAINMENT.WHITE'S ATHLETIC, 285 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELS,
&c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS IN PARADE, &c.CHARLEY SHAW'S OPERA HOUSE, Thirty-fourth st.
and Third av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.RAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot
of Houston street, East River.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d
and 64th streets.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1872.

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CHOKED TO DEATH.—ELEVENTH PAGE.THE COURTS—BROOKLYN NEWS—REGISTER OF
SHIPPING CHANGES.—TWELFTH PAGE.THE WEEK IN WALL STREET wound up with
a cheerful feeling in financial circles and con-
tinued ease in money. The bank statement
shows the effect of the relief given the money
market by the Treasury, the gain in reserve
for the week having been over five millions.
The "bulls" in stocks were happy over the
turn of the market in their favor, and the pool
in Pacific Mail succeeded in advancing that
stock to 85½. Gold was dull, and closed at
112½. The London market was quiet, with
the street rate up to 5½ per cent, against 6
per cent at the bank.THE APOLLO HALL DEMOCRATS yesterday
nominated James O'Brien for Mayor. The
judiciary nominations of this organization are
postponed until Wednesday next.LET THE MEN BE PAID.—Now it is the
unfortunate Boulevard laborers who are con-
demned to wait indefinitely for the pay due
them a week ago yesterday. They have worked
for their money, harder and more faithfully,
probably, than some high in authority, whose
duty it is to see that those who serve the city
are paid. These men mostly have families,
who must be fed, housed and clad. Failure
to receive their pay when due reduces them to
the necessity of asking credit at the corner
groceries. If they get it they are shamed to the
quick, and if they don't they and theirs must
suffer. For months past this style of nonsense
has been going on. Small pipe men, large
pipe men, street cleaners, men of all kinds
who do manual labor for the city, have applied,
in large and small delegations, at the Finance
Department for their over-due pay, and been
put off week after week. Comptroller Green
should understand he can gain no prestige as
a reformer by neglecting to pay these poor
men. It will neither satisfy their hunger nor
win their votes. During last week the City
Treasury received more than a million dollars
of taxes. That a portion of that sum was not
applied to pay the diggers and delvers of the
Boulevards is a serious fault and a
disgrace to our city government.The President's Proclamation of a
National Day of Thanksgiving—A
Day for a Universal Celebration.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation recommending a national day of thanksgiving, and Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as the day. In support of this proclamation he most truly says that "if any one people has more occasion than another for thankfulness to Almighty God for His mercies and His blessings, it is the citizens of the United States, whose government is their creature, subject to their behests, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law—who, during the last twelve months have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has been vouchsafed." Therefore he recommends that on the day named "the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make their acknowledgments to God for His kindness and bounty."

We have here a grateful and beautiful theme for a Sabbath morning discourse to our readers. Let us briefly consider it. And first of all the inquiry occurs as to the origin of this institution of a national day of thanksgiving. It comes to us among the rich fruits gathered from our late terrible civil war. Before the war Thanksgiving Day, as a regular annual festival, was limited to the North, and was not much observed in the good old Puritan spirit of happy social reunions and devout filial gratitude beyond the New England States. It is to President Lincoln, a native Kentuckian and a free thinker, if you please, that we are indebted for the example of a national proclamation which has made Thanksgiving Day a regular national festival. The Southern dogmas of State sovereignty, from the time of Jefferson down to our late Southern rebellion, were things not to be trifled with by the President of the United States, even in the matter of a national thanksgiving; and so from Jefferson to Lincoln our Presidents did not think of assuming the doubtful constitutional power even to recommend a national thanksgiving day. It would be trenching upon the forbidden ground of State sovereignty to venture upon such recommendation. But in undertaking to make good, through the ordeal of battle, fire and sword, that other dogma of the sovereign authority of the United States, at home as well as abroad, the logical Lincoln, as President of the United States, bravely ventured upon the recommendation of a common day of thanksgiving to all the people thereof; and General Grant in this year's proclamation is simply following in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor."

Such, we may say, is the origin and the establishment of this beautiful and beneficent institution among us as a regular national festival. Of course the Governors of the States are still free respectively to recommend some other day than that named by the President, and the people of each State are free to make their own choice; but in view of that grand idea that the people of the United States are one people and that their President represents them in this capacity and their general desire, and their sovereign authority, our State Governors, as they have hitherto done, will doubtless in this case in their proclamations adopt the day suggested by the President. We hope, too, that the Governors of our restored Southern States, this year more generally than heretofore, will fall in with the President's proposition, for in doing so they will furnish a testimonial of a spirit of sectional reconciliation which will have a powerful influence in behalf of generosity towards the South over the still doubting minds of the North.

We have said that this national thanksgiving, as a regular yearly festival in the United States, was inaugurated by President Lincoln; but the origin of the institution dates back to Moses, that divinely inspired leader and law-giver of the children of Israel. Thus, among the sacred festivals ordained for their observance, and recited in the seventh chapter of Leviticus, it was ordained:—"Also, in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days: On the first day shall be a Sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a Sabbath." &c. When the Israelites were yet wandering in the desert wilderness between Egypt and their Promised Land this law, among the others of the code of Moses—that fountain of law to which we are so much indebted—was given them. President Grant, however, on the broad American ground of religious equality—thank God!—so shapes his proclamation as to cover Jews and Gentiles; and this is as it should be.

Passing over his remarks upon this subject without further commentary, we come to his observations on the blessings which we, as a people, have enjoyed during the last twelve months, in "our exemption from any grievous or general calamity" and in our general prosperity "in agriculture, manufactures and commerce." Last year, in the month of October, by those terrible fires in the West, by one of which the beautiful city of Chicago was nearly destroyed, and by others of which in the forests and prairies of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, extensive districts were laid waste, many lives were lost, and thousands of men, women and children were left destitute. We did suffer a grievous and general calamity." This year we are reminded, and we recall the great fact with pleasure, that the immediate and widespread sufferings and destitution resulting from those Western fires roused the people of all the nations of the civilized world as a band of brothers in the fraternal work of relief. We are reminded, too, that Chicago, this year, in her special thanksgiving (on the anniversary of her great fire) has anticipated the President's proclamation, and we rejoice that her waste places are being so rapidly rebuilt that soon the passing traveller will look in vain for the track of the sweeping conflagration.

The general prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests this year may well suggest a national thanksgiving. From the hay meadows and potato patches of Maine to the boundless wheat fields of the Sacramento and San Joaquin basins, where they count their wheat by thousands of tons; from the olive groves and vineyards of Los Angeles to the apple orchards of Oregon; from the tobacco fields of Connecticut to the sugar plantations of South Carolina; from the rice canes of the Atchafalaya to the cattle ranges of the Brazos; from the sweet potatoes of the "Old Dominion" to the cotton fields of the Red River: from the flashing rapids of the

St. Lawrence to the glittering waves of the Gulf of Mexico; from the windy waste of Coney Island to the Golden Gate of the Western Ocean; from the heart of the Union to its extremities;

From the centre all round to the sea, in our cereals, plants, and fruits and roots of all descriptions, we have reaped in each a glorious harvest, and should be duly thankful therefore to the bountiful Giver of all our blessings as a people.

And in our manufactures of all kinds, from the cotton mills of New England to the silver mines of Nevada and the gold mills of Mariposa; from the copper factories of Lake Superior to the iron works on the Susquehanna, we have had a corresponding degree of prosperity. Listen, for in a thousand busy camps we hear them:—

Clang! clang! a hundred anvils ring;
Clang! clang! a hundred hammers swing;
Like the thunder rattle of a tropic sky
Their mighty blows still multiply.

Clang! clang!
Say, brothers of the dusty brow,
What are your strong arms forging now?
They are forging ten thousand useful instruments of civilization. And in our commerce the steamers alone which come and go within a week at this great centre of the world's traffic reduce to a bagatelle the trade of Tyre and Carthage in all their glory. And from point to point, east and west, along our ocean coasts and from point to point on our inland seas, we have at each the trade of an empire. And in this comprehensive term—our commerce—we may include all foreign and domestic exchanges of every kind, and in all, from our general prosperity during the year since our last thanksgiving, we have an abundant occasion to be devoutly thankful.

We indulge the hope, therefore, in consideration of the general prosperity which we have enjoyed during the golden year which is passing away—in consideration of all the Providential favors and fortunes which have fallen upon us as a people—that on Thursday, the 28th day of November next, we shall have the most extensive and the most happily enjoyed Thanksgiving Day, North, South, East and West, and the most effective on behalf of sectional reconciliation and harmony, in the history of the United States.

Shakespeare's Comedies—Shall We Have
a New Falstaff?

Both in England and in this country there is a frequent demand for the revival of Shakespearean drama, especially the light and sparkling comedies in such remarkable contrast to the grandeur and majesty of the great dramatist's tragedies. Just now we find the English press in ecstasies over Mr. Sullivan's Benedict in "Much Ado About Nothing," and asking why the English public cannot witness the Sir John Falstaff of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" a little oftener. The same inquiry applies to New York. Since the death of the great actor, Hackett, this country has not had a Falstaff on the stage, though we have had Romeos, Hamlets and Othellos in abundance. The reason may be found, perhaps, in the want of American interest in the historical plays, but this could apply only to the Falstaff of "King Henry the Fourth." We can only look, then, to the alleged inferiority of the part in "The Merry Wives" as an explanation of the fact, though we are unwilling to admit the one creation as in any way inferior to the other, the Shakespearean scholars and critics to the contrary notwithstanding. The two characters, though the same in inception and outline, are wholly dissimilar, and that is all. We prefer for "The Merry Wives of Windsor" a Falstaff of the Elizabethan era, and not of the earlier age, when Prince Hal was a roaring and roystering youth. This, we conceive, is what Mr. Daly intends giving us in presenting Mr. Charles Fisher in the part, and this will certainly be most acceptable to the majority of theatre-goers.

Dramatic progress in the last ten years has been very great, but it has been in the direction of stage-dressing and scenic decoration rather than in dramatic art. At this day no artist, however great, can be acceptable without the accessories of the costume, the painter and the carpenter. The getting up of a piece must be perfect, for a clumsy actor or a feeble actress is more tolerable than a blunder in dress or a hitch in the machinery. It is in this direction that Mr. Daly particularly excels, and we may expect a Garter Inn that would please the soul of old John Willits, and pictures of Windsor that would satisfy Sir John himself. Without these there is no acting that he can supply that will be satisfactory. With these the question whether we shall have a new Falstaff is already half answered. In regard to Mr. Fisher's assumption of the part we have nothing to say in advance, but it is for him an opportunity seldom offered to an actor of his distinction. He takes possession of an unoccupied field, and he can hold it against all comers if he is equal to the task he essays. Of all stage loves the ridiculous passion of Falstaff stands out the boldest. There is no mistaking him for one of the feeble heroes of Mr. Albany, Mr. Byron or Mr. Gilbert. Shakespeare's hand touched him and he sprang into a second life as complete and inspiring as when he was boasting and drinking with the dissolute companions of the Prince of Wales of a much earlier age.

The second character is to us more interesting than the first, for we have in the later creation the Falstaff of the historical play acting his part in the comedy. Comedy is best suited to the spirit of this generation, and had not Shakespeare's tragedies been so much greater than the tragedies of all other dramatists they could not have held a place so much superior to his comedies. Unlike the former, the latter are not without their rivals on the English stage, and so it has become the fashion to make Shakespeare the representative of only the grander passions, and yield a more frequent, if not a higher place to the comedy characters of Sheridan and Goldsmith. These considerations make the production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre an event of some significance, and its success will, we hope, pave the way for a more permanent reign of Shakespeare's comedy characters.

In the last few years the principal attempts at presenting Shakespeare's comedies were in the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Olympic, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons' occasional appearance as Rosalind in "As You Like It." The success of the fairy play, both here and in Boston, is sufficient evidence that the comedies cannot fail when presented with the necessary completeness in stage properties and effects. The acting, though it is desirable that it should be as

nearly faultless as possible, is, after all, only a secondary consideration, according to modern taste. Obtrusive bungling would not be tolerated anywhere; but where there are appreciation and skill enough to blend the artistic and mechanical effects into one harmonious whole nothing more is demanded. A stuttering Hamlet, a lackadaisical Othello or a feeble Romeo would not satisfy any audience, nor would a mere burlesque of the part of Sir John Falstaff be more satisfactory; but with the boasting old villain well done and the porter characters fairly represented, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" must be successful. In reproducing this play we shall demand of Mr. Daly a new Falstaff and a fair opportunity for the revival of Shakespeare's comedies.

Installation of Archbishop Bayley.

One of the most solemn, important and imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church will be performed to-day in Baltimore—namely, the installation of Bishop Bayley, of Newark, as Archbishop and Primate of Baltimore. Our Baltimore exchanges speak of the preparation for this event as being something very extensive and magnificent. Bishops and clergy from different parts of the country will be present, and will participate in the ceremonies. Religious and benevolent societies from this neighborhood and from districts contiguous to the archiepiscopal diocese will also attend, and we may believe that this event will be one of the most memorable in the history of the Monumental City.

The growth of Catholicism in the United States has been most remarkable—far outstripping, indeed, the increase of population itself, which has been great. Ninety years ago, when our national government was organized, there were but twenty-five thousand Catholics in the country; now they number nearly five millions. And Baltimore, with its twenty-five churches, has had much to do with this advancement. Hence it was elevated into an archiepiscopal see in 1808, and the Sees of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Bardonia were established as suffragans to it. The importance, therefore, of the position to which the Right Rev. Dr. Bayley has been transferred will be readily apparent.

Archbishop Bayley is the eighth in the illustrious line of metropolitans of Baltimore and is the third convert from Protestantism who has filled the archiepiscopal chair. He was formerly an Episcopal minister in this city; but in 1841, during a tour in Europe, he joined the Catholic Church, and three years later entered its ministry. The new prelate is a writer of considerable note, and was in other years a preacher of some celebrity; but it is as pastor and chief shepherd that his abilities and his virtues shine out most beautifully and grandly. The diocese of Newark, which he has left, is filled with monuments of his Catholic Christian zeal during the nineteen years of his Episcopal administration. He has managed in a most wonderful manner in his late diocese to live in peace and charity with all men, and he leaves this vicinity with the best wishes and prayers of those who knew him. Bishop Bayley is a native of this city, and is now in the fifty-ninth year of his age, in robust and vigorous health, and in an eminent degree possesses a sound mind in a sound body.

The "pallium" or token of spiritual power sent him from Rome, and which will be conferred upon Archbishop Bayley to-day, is simply an addition to his priestly vestments, made of lambs' wool, spotted with purple crosses, and is worn on the shoulders of the prelate over the chasuble and with a label hanging down the breast and back. It was formerly a long garment, and was an imperial habit which the Roman emperors conferred as a mark of honor and dignity upon eminent priests and bishops. It was subsequently limited in size and was conferred only upon archbishops. Its use is limited to particular days and occasions and places, and it is guarded with the most jealous care by its wearer while he lives and is buried with him when he dies; so that every new bishop has to ask and receive a new pallium. Palliums derive their ecclesiastical sacredness from the circumstance that the lambs from whose wool they are made are blessed in the Church of St. Agnes on her festival and are afterward kept in a nunnery until they are shorn. And when this wool is manufactured into cloth the palliums are laid over the tomb of St. Peter in Rome the whole night of the vigil before the feast of that Apostle. Hence it comes with a dual or a triple authority to faithful Catholics.

To-day not only Baltimore but the entire Catholic community of the United States will rejoice that the vacant archiepiscopal see has been filled and by so eminent a pastor as the Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, a fitting successor to Carroll, Whitfield Spalding and other of his eminent predecessors. Catholicism in that archdiocese will lose nothing at his hands; but, if the past is any criterion of the future, it will gain much under his wise and able administration. We therefore hail the installation of the new Primate of Baltimore to-day as a good omen for the future.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT TOWARDS CHINA.—The latest mail from British India, under date of September 3, supplies evidence of the fact that the Russian imperial ruler still turns his eyes in the direction of the fertile territory of the Mongolian people which lies adjacent to his own. We are told that four officers of the Russian army, attended by an escort of twelve men, had just visited Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan, where they were favorably received by the Governor, Ataliq Ghazi. The Russians had a look over the rich and extensive plain by which they were surrounded and departed quietly and suddenly as they came. Such movements do not escape the notice of the officials of the Chinese Empire proper. The same press files from India tell us that Chinese officers and troops were busily engaged in repairing and rearming the Taktik forts, and we are made aware generally of the fact that an uneasy feeling of apprehension of war prevails among the military men who serve the Chinese Emperor. The subject is quite interesting, and the military-diplomatic strategy of the great empires of China and Russia well worth the constant attention of the great outside Powers of the world, more particularly that of the commercial populations of the United States and Great Britain.

THE SOPER MURDER TRIAL ENDED.—As will be seen by our special reports, published elsewhere, Hiram Soper, charged with the murder of Walter Soper, has been acquitted by the Kingston jury.

College-Bred Men in New York.

There are many and phases of life in New York, but few more so than that tersely touched upon in one sentence of Mr. Greeley's speech before the Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., reported in the HERALD of Thursday. Said the Philosopher, "I have known not less than a thousand thoroughly educated, that is, extensively educated, men in New York—men who have entered German or English or American colleges and been sent forth with diplomas—who are yet utterly unable to earn their bread and who are to-day pacing the stony streets in a vain search for something to do." This seems strange and hard to hundreds of thousands who think a fine education always removes a man from the horrors of poverty and want and to thousands of college youths now strolling under the trees and sunshine of Alma Mater, fancying that success is assured in advance to a man of classic education, thinking a degree of A. B. a sword and shield that will give them all the advantage in the battle and make their triumph certain, expecting to carry the world by storm and easily secure a position of distinction and worldly comfort. But Mr. Greeley's statement is doubtless within the reality, and his experience is not exceptional. The HERALD could tell the mate to the story. The office of a great newspaper naturally has a strong attraction for an unprovided-for college graduate, and the application of such work or a position is a matter of almost daily experience in the office of all the great dailies. There are few occasions when it is so hard to say "No" as to a man of finished education and the refinement of feeling that comes therefrom, when applying for work which men of much inferior abilities and general knowledge, it may be, are often employed to do. All such applicants for work take it as a matter of course that a man of collegiate education can do the work of journalism and make himself useful in the corps of a great daily. That so many are rejected and fail of sought-for positions is because experience has demonstrated that a college training is by no means requisite to an acceptable discharge of much of the work of gathering the material for the supply of a daily paper, however valuable and requisite some men of such training on the journalist's staff. The business of journalism, like any other business, requires men of tact and talent specially adapted for certain departments, for certain kinds of work, and it often happens that a man who can do nothing else can do a special line of work infinitely better than most men of liberal education. Hence it is that the bachelor of arts often fails to secure the place which may be filled by a man vastly his inferior in general attainments.

But this is no disparagement of classical education or of such courses of training as are now pursued in our colleges. On the contrary, our institutions are doing good work and turning out men in the main well qualified for the duties that await them and for useful citizens and members of society. The instances here alluded to are a small minority, the exception, not the rule, and nothing should be judged by exceptional instances. An American teacher of some note used to tell his boys, "You can't make a Damascus sword blade out of a shingle." Out of the large number that enter and graduate from our colleges there are, of course, some men of such mediocre abilities that no course of education could make intellectual men—some whose lack of character and propensity to evil must inevitably draw them down in the world when thrown upon their own resources. Hence there is nothing to be surprised at in the circumstance that some college-bred men are not successes in the world—that some who take high rank in college scholarship wander the streets of New York in straightened circumstances—nor at the fact, which is within our knowledge, that the names of recent graduates of Harvard may be found on the roll of letter-carriers and, still sadder, on the roll of the inmates of Sing Sing.

REVOLUTIONIST INSURRECTIONARY OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.—By telegrams from Madrid, which reached us during yesterday, we are made aware of the fact that the peace of Spain has been disturbed, and the government of King Amadeus alarmed, by the occurrence of another incident in the series of revolutionist insurrectionary outbreaks which have so agitated the Madrid royalty of late days. The Spanish troops serving in ordinary garrison at Ferrol have revolted against the Crown. They have the aid of a number of disaffected persons, under the lead of Señors Montijo and Rojas. The garrison stationed inside the fortress of the town of Ferrol, with the crew of a war steamer on duty at Majaredo, had been tampered with as to their allegiance; but it is said that they rejected the overtures of the rebels. Despite their loyalty, the insurgents obtained possession of the gunboats, extinguished the light in the Ferrol lighthouse and held the town barred against the advance of the King's troops. The Cabinet acknowledged the facts in Parliament, proclaiming at the same time the governmental official conviction that the troublesome outbreak would soon be subdued. The Alphonstists and republican members in Cortes disavow the idea of party political complicity in the disaffection. There is little doubt that Spanish soldiers and sailors will restore order at Ferrol; but it is equally certain that the recurrent application of military irritants serves to keep alive a social sore which may very soon gangrene almost the whole body corporate of Spain.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.—Chancellor Lowe boasted in his recent speech in Glasgow that he had taken off £9,000,000 of taxes, and yet the half year's receipts of revenue would reach £1,200,000 more than in 1868, before the reduction of the tax. The half year to which he alluded closed on the last of September, and the Treasury returns more than bear out the boast of its chief, the gain over the corresponding period of last year being £2,353,941. It will be perhaps more gratifying to Americans than to the British ratepayers to know that Mr. Lowe will have a surplus next April of £5,000,000, out of which he can conveniently discharge the judgment the Geneva arbitration awarded us, though the loyal subjects of the Crown may possibly grumble that they are unnecessarily burdened to produce this brilliant Treasury exhibit. The returns certainly show a healthy commercial activity in the British realm, and that, if it has an expensive form of government, there is no present fear of an increase of the national debt.

The Religious Press and Its Views.

Our religious contemporaries are unusually interesting this week. The active writers have resumed their posts after their summer vacations, and the wonted vigor now animates their columns.

The Observer (Presbyterian) gives the public a spirited article upon the subject of "Churches without Preachers and Preachers without Churches."

From this article it appears, by the figures in the minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly for 1871, that nearly one-fifth of its whole number of ministers are unemployed. More than one-half of this number were considered capable of performing service for the Church. The same minutes show that more than one-fifth of all the churches are vacant from year to year, while a large number of ministers capable of filling these vacancies continue unemployed. The Observer calls these "astounding and humiliating facts," quotes Carlyle in saying that "the saddest sight in the world is a man willing to work, but no work for him to do," and suggests the establishment of a central bureau by the Presbyteries, from which capable preachers can be sent to furnish Gospel food to the famishing seekers after Gospel truth. The response of a number of young ministers is "Here am I; send me."

The Observer has also a suggestive article upon the "Suppression of Vile Literature," and says it is a matter for congratulation that the prosecuting attorneys, notwithstanding the "violent opposition from the powers of darkness," have done their duty so faithfully. The course of Recorder Hackett is favorably mentioned in connection with this movement against immoral literature.

The Golden Age (Greeley)—and its name should be written with a golden pen when its editorials are written in the proper spirit—gives its readers an elaborate and comprehensive article upon "What Reconciliation Means." Mr. Tilton says he wants a "new heart as well as a new head for our national government." The pulsations of a pure heart in Washington would be as rare as the fragrance of a tuberos in the heart of a South Carolina buzzard. The Age also discusses "ballot brigandage," from which we learn, not for the first time, that the republicans are as bad as the democrats used to be in regard to tampering with the ballot boxes.

The Evangelist (Presbyterian) is communicative upon "Communion Logic" and the "Co-education of the Sexes." In the former article the editor apprehends that "there are many who timidly or prudently drift on with the current of Baptist opinion without any open protest who would yet rejoice if that feature of their system which has occasioned them at least occasional perplexity and forced them to do violence in restricting the sympathies of their Christian fellowship were wholly and forever done away." But the opinions of the Baptists wave on in their usual current nevertheless. In regard to the co-education of the sexes the Evangelist is entirely correct, provided its theories can be put into practice. It recognizes the fact that a committee of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University has been appointed to report upon the expediency of the co-education of the sexes in that institution, but acknowledges that, like other innovations upon a traditional past, this scheme of co-education will have "serious difficulties to encounter in the form of social prejudice and popular opinion." Hardly. Having extirpated from the woman's movement the universal taint of free-loveism and general conjugality the sphere of usefulness for women becomes enlarged. A great champion in this cause has just arrived in this country in the person of Miss Faithfull, from England, truly a faithful expounder of the faith, for by her good works she is known.

The Independent thinks that the Presidential canvass, as thus far conducted, has served not only to reveal the essential weakness of Mr. Greeley as a candidate but also to increase the general belief among the people that it will be wise to leave the administration of the government in its present hands.

The Boston Pilot (Catholic) has a remarkable article upon what it calls "The Fashionable God," and judges, from the "words of popular preachers, religious newspapers and late books, that the God of the enlightened American Protestant is an abstraction—a beautiful unreality." This is a good text from which our Protestant brethren may preach a practical sermon.

The Jewish Times gives an article upon "The Day of Atonement." It refers to the complement of the Jewish Year (last Friday) and remarks that "Judaism is founded upon the principle of man's accountability to God for his acts during his mission on earth. But," it adds, "no matter how far man may have fallen away from the Divine source, how dominant the carnal part of his nature may have become, how deep the slough of sin that he may have strayed into, he cannot altogether blot out the Divine spark embodied in his being."

Referring to the fact that the Evangelical Alliance will hold its next session (1873) in the city of New York, the Methodist remarks that it will afford special interest to our own countrymen, and be still more interesting, probably, to the foreign delegates themselves. No city can present religious or other entertainment equal to New York. Visitors from abroad, therefore, may always be assured of a hearty welcome, no matter whether they come in the garb of the priesthood or in those of the laity.

We are pleased to notice that there is a progressive spirit of grace pervading our country population, and we would like to see records of revivals and all matters in that connection more fully mentioned in the columns of our distant religious contemporaries.

PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has yielded to the Thiers governmental order for his exile from France and taken his departure from the soil of the Republic. His wife, the Princess Clothilde, followed his example and accompanied him in his emigration. Agents of the Paris police compelled them to move. They were escorted towards the frontier line by French troops. President Thiers has made complaint, it is said, to the King of Italy to the effect that His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris sympathizes with a party of Bonapartist reactionists. The Pion-Pion affair may be made interesting eventually.

Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, arrived in Havana from Vera Cruz yesterday morning, en route for New York.